

PANAMA TRANSIT TICKETS.—A. M. HINK, late forwarder for Adams & Co.'s California Express, now prepared to furnish Transit Tickets from New York to Panama, via the Panama Colon Railroad, at the rate of \$100.00. Address, JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Adams & Co.'s No. 80 Broadway.

Steamboats and Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Change of Route.—The New-Jersey Central Railroad, from New York to Philadelphia, has been changed from A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 15, 1853.

N. Y. and Erie R. R. to Hornellsville.—The Erie Railroad, from New York to Hornellsville, has been changed from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 15, 1853.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—Change of Route.—The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, from Cleveland to Toledo, has been changed from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 15, 1853.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES PINGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereon to the undersigned at the office of EDWARD A. PIERCE, Surrogate of the County of New-York, at No. 115 of Nassau-street, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 11th day of August, 1853. EDWARD A. PIERCE, Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT—HORATIO REYNOLDS.—Supreme Court—Horatio Reynolds, Plaintiff, vs. Calvin Eastman and Jeremiah Ward, Defendants. The Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs of the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Supreme Court—Sullivan County, Plaintiff, vs. James H. Baker, Defendant. The Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—LEONARD GARDNER.—Supreme Court—Leonard Gardner, Plaintiff, vs. Lewis J. Nelson and Nelson J. Nelson, Defendants. The Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs of the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—Supreme Court—Cattaraugus County, Plaintiff, vs. Horatio Reynolds, Defendant. The Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—BY ORDER OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.—Supreme Court—By Order of Judge Campbell, Plaintiff, vs. William J. Nelson, Defendant. The Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the proceedings.

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THE MINIE BALL—EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853. Just now one rises up and leads down to the sound of arms; Mars is decidedly in the ascendant. Military discussions have usurped the place of all others especially since the subject of discussion is exterior to France, and therefore not dangerous to "public order." The entire population of Paris is directed to the Minie ball, the latter existing only in a microscopic minority. The boys in the street are dressed à la Turque or à la Russe, according to the political complexion of the household to which they belong. To the astonishment of every one, there has appeared all at once in the streets of Paris an immense number of Greek and Asiatic Turks in the form of military men and domestics; to the undisturbed admiration of the Turks, who are not at all surprised to see the latter, and even of the colored domestic, from the coal black importation from Congo through the various grades of American color to the copper-colored Egyptian, has mounted the red fez of the Christian Turk. Thus they lounge for a day. A regiment of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, dressed in the African style, have existed some time in the French service; a company of Guides, of the corps d'Afrique, have been sent to the Crimea, and while the latter are engaged in the Crimea, the Guides of the corps d'Afrique are engaged in the Crimea.

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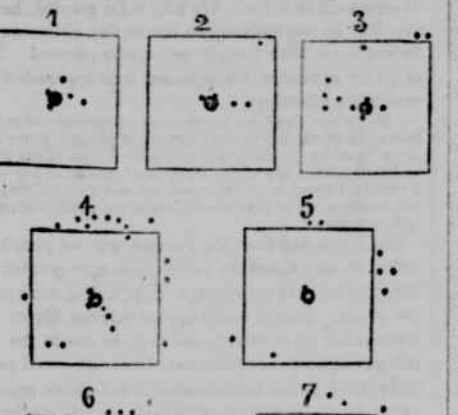
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length of the ball. Into the opening of this internal cylinder, there is placed a small concave section of iron, (cut out by power-press,) which the powder, at the moment of firing, forces into the ball powerfully, spreading it open and causing it to fit tightly to the cavity of the barrel in the course of its flight. It is a more perfect direction than any other form of slugging can do, while at the same time it stops windage, or rather destroys it. This is the entire secret of the success of the Minie improvement.

With the gun and cartridges above-described, the shooting began at 400 metres, equal to 432 yards. The target was of board, six feet square, painted white, with a black spot a foot diameter in the center. The following diagrams will show the result of the firing:



TARGET No. 1.—Distance 400 yards. Five shots only fired: two hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 2.—Distance 500 yards. Five shots only fired: one hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 3.—Distance 600 yards. Two shots fired: two hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 4.—Distance 700 yards. Two shots fired: two hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 5.—Distance 800 yards. Two shots fired: two hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 6.—Distance 900 yards. Two shots fired: two hit the bullseye.

TARGET No. 7.—Distance 1000 yards. Two shots fired: two hit the bullseye.

The party engaged in firing consisted of twelve persons, (using the same gun, and each fired as he felt disposed, to try the effect of his own aim. The two shots on a parallel line through the middle, and on the other side of the target, were fired by Lieut. Bartlett. Major Minie placed the three balls in the ball, which is a most extraordinary feat. Only thirty-three times in succession, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, off-hand, and Major Minie says he can do so well all day, and teach any other man of ordinary capabilities the same accuracy. On a later occasion Major Minie fired a "bullseye" at a distance of 1000 yards, with sufficient force to pass through a curtain and kill. The "bull" was 100 feet in length and 15 feet high, representing, for example, though not perfectly, thirty mounted men. It is right to think of the havoc which a well-trained army, equipped with these guns, might make on an enemy equipped after the old style.

The reason why the Minie ball has not been adopted is simply because the *bullet-dodge* was discarded, and this change rendered the results obtained by the old style of firing. The gun required for the latter ball, as mentioned before, requires to be of a particular construction, which may be described in a few words: a steel pin, 3-16 inch in diameter, is screwed into the breech-pin, upon which the ball strikes when put into the barrel, (the powder being first put in,) and rests there, sustained on the pin, not on the powder. The consequence is, that when the heavy iron ramrod, made with a concave end, strikes down the ball, the ball is driven upward, and the substance of the ball is spread, it is out on all sides firmly against the walls of the barrel, which slugs it more powerfully and consequently directs the ball with more accuracy than is possible to obtain with any other slugging. The principle of slugging therefore is used in both balls, but produced by different methods: in the ball just described, being produced by ramming, while with the Minie ball it is produced by the explosion of the powder. The balls are both of precisely the same exterior form and of the same weight, (the ball weighs 40 grammes the charge of powder is 4 grammes, and when the ball weighs 50 grammes the charge is 5 grammes.) By this principle of slugging, therefore, it will be seen that the old uncertain musket is at once converted into a close shooting rifle of a most extraordinary range, before which no field artillery known to science could sustain itself. It is the opinion of the most distinguished French military experts, that the new Minie ball, with its effect, and that artillery must be restricted to siege operations and the defense of fortified places.

To show more forcibly the difference in the power and execution between the old musket with round ball, and the improved musket with *bullet-dodge*, I may cite the following experiment, which I did not see, but for the truth of which I have the best evidence. On the 15th of November, 1853, a French cavalry regiment, the 30th, was ordered to fire at a target at a distance of 300 yards, with the usual round ball. To make the experiment fair, each man fired the same number of balls from each kind